

DORUCHOWSKI, A.

Is it necessary to change the system of distributing lumber? p. 12

IAS POLSKI, (Ministerstwo Lesnictwa oraz Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Technikow Lesnictwa i Drzewnictwa) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 20, no. 2, Feb. 1955

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

SZUMAN, Jerzy; DORUCHOWSKI, Wojciech; LUBAWA, Urszula

Evaluation of mash~~es~~ produced by the Polish fodder industry for feeding broilers. Poczni~~ki~~ wyz szkola rol Poznan 17:209-224 '63.

1. Department of Specific Animal Breeding, College of Agriculture, Poznan, and Central Laboratory of the Egg and Poultry Industry, Poznan.

DORUCHOWSKI, Wojciech; SZUMAN, Jerzy

Development of the plumery in growing ducks and its dependence on their growing rate and way of being fed. Roczniiki wyz szkola rol Poznan 17:3-19 '63.

1. Department of Specific Animal Breeding, College of Agriculture and Central Laboratory of the Egg and Poultry Industry.

DORUS, Vasile

Repairs and spare parts of good quality. Munca sindic 6 no.8:45-47
Ag '62.

1. Presedinte al comitetului sindicatului de la Uzina de reparatii,
Tecuci.

WORK LETTER, HT

Critical study of the volumetric and gravimetric methods for magnesium and calcium and for magnesium in dolomite and dolomitic limestone. Conner, Ch. M., *Carroll, Ch. L., and A. J. Griffin, and M. R. Ragan* (Lab. Ch. Engineering, The University of Tennessee). *Acad. rep. for the Petroleum Institute, Houston (Ind. Studies, Carroll, Ch. L., No. 3, 4, 51-74, 1962)*. In studying many pertinent methods published in the literature, the following conclusions were reached: The Mulvaney method (C.A. 33, 7234) gives good results, but is too time-consuming (30 hrs.). The Pyl and Sander method (cf. C.A. 19, 867) is also satisfactory, but the Halki and Chirko method (C.A. 31, 2901f) gives somewhat low values. These 3 methods can be combined to give a new method which gives good results and is not too long. Older methods quite suitable for analyses of series of samples are given by Precht (Z. anal. Chem. 18, 438 (1879)) and Kolthoff (cf. C.A. 12, 1951), and these methods can still be improved by reverse titration, i.e., from an acid into an alk. soln., with phenolphthalein as indicator. Pptg. Mg^{++} or Ca^{++} with $K_2C_2O_4$ and titrating the excess with HCl, furnishes too high results owing to adsorption, but in the presence of EDTM (25%.

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MACAROVICI, CONST. CH. ...

(this method, too, will furnish accurate values. The iodometric method for Mg⁺⁺ as proposed by Persepelov and Zbirnov (C.A. 30, 2518*) is unsatisfactory and the indirect method for Mg and Ca from the same soln. according to Migray (C.A. 27, 470) is satisfactory for Ca, but not for Mg. Two good methods for analyses of many samples, which however are quite time consuming, are the ones by Vasil'ev and Herdel (C.A. 28, 4679*) and by Aleksandrov and Sevchenko (C.A. 44, 4366k). According to the Korzhnevskii method (C.A. 30, 4126*), if Mg and Ca are present in equal amts., or if more Mg is present than Ca, the Mg values will be too high, and the Ca values too low. If Ca is present in much larger amts. than Mg, the Ca values will be correct, and the Mg values a little low, yet still within the limit of permissible error. To analyze sol. Mg and Ca salt solns. one may well choose the method by Freze (C.A. 31, 8123*), which will always give good results when Mg and Ca are present in about equal amts. This method is not good for dolomite (I), as the values for Mg will be correct, but those for Ca too low. Mg in I can be detd. satisfactorily according to Dundur and Becham (C.A. 44, 4372f), yet the best method for Mg in I is that by Tananaev (C.A. 43, 4601f), which needs 1 hr. only, where one detts. CaO and CO₂ and calcs. the MgO. 43 references.

Werner Jacobson

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PM

MACAROVICI, Const. Gh.; DORUTIU, A.

Study on the complex combinations with diphenylic
derivatives. Pt. 6. Studia Univ B-B S. Chem 8 no. 2:
75-83 '63.

D'orvari, Ferents [Dörvari, Ferenc], dr.

Experience of the Hungarian textile industry in the improvement of finishing processes. Tekstilna prom 12 no.5:37-39 '63.

100-443887-100

DORY, B.

Method of calculating heat energy norms of forges. p. 66.

(MACYAR ENERGIAGAZDASAG, Budapest, Vol. 8, no. 2, Feb. 1955.)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955,
Uncl.

DORY, B.

DORY, B. - Savings through preheating compressed air before its consumption.
p. 323, Vol. 9, no. 8, Aug. 1956
Magyar Energiagazdasag - Budapest, Hungary

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4—April 1957

DORY, B.

Automatically closing seat of furnace doors. p. 356. Vol. 9, No. 9
Sept. 1956. MAGAR ENERGIACZDASAG. Budapest, Hungary.

SOURCE: East European List, (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 6, No. 1
January 1956.

IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMY IN HEAT INSULATION OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS.
P 474 MAGYAR ENERGIAGAZDASAG) BUDAPEST, HUNGARY VOL. 9 NO 11/12 NOV/DEC 1957

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (AEEI) VOL. 6 NO 11 NOVEMBER 1957

DORY, E.

The insulation of a compressed-air container and its line.

p. 58 (Energia es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 1, Apr. 1957, Budapest, Hungary

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

DORY, B.

Utilizing the cooling water from compressors.

p. 59 (Energia es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 1, Apr. 1957, Budapest, Hungary

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

DORY, B.

"Frequent cleansing of smoke gas ducts in industrial furnaces."

p. 167 (Energia Es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 2/3, May/June 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EKAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

DORY, B.

"Air transmitted by a ventilator, instead of compressed air."

p. 168 (Energia Es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 2/3, May/June 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

DORY, B.

"Shell insulation of industrial furnaces."

p. 169 (Energia Es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 2/3, May/June 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

DORY, B.

"The saving of compressed air in spray painting."

p. 171 (Energia Es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 2/3, May/June 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

LCRY, B.

The waste of energy in oil pulverization by means of compressed air.

p. 192 (Energia es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 4, Aug. 1957, Budapest, Hungary

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

DORY, B.

Information on power savings in the service of enterprise autonomy.

p. 196 (Energia es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 4, Aug. 1957, Budapest, Hungary

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (KEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

DORY, B.

"Aluminum revetment of gas turbines."

p. 3 of cover (Energia Es Atomtehnika) Vol. 10, no. 5/6, Aug. 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

DORY, B.

The basis and source of power economy.

p. 339. (ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA) Vol. 10, no. 7, Oct. 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 3,
March 1958

DORY, B.

Power saving as a basis for power economy. p. 559.

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. (Energia-gazdalkodási Tudományos Egyesület)
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 11, No. 9/10, Sept./Oct. 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEA) LC. Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959.
Uncla.

DORY, B.

Covering the wall of industrial furnaces with aluminum plates. p. 563.

ENERGIA ÉS ATOMTECHNIKA. (Energiagazdalkodási Tudományos Egyesület)
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 11, No. 9/10, Sept./Oct. 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959.
Uncla.

DORY, B.

Insulation of the vault of industrial furnaces. p. 563.

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. (Energiagazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Folyasulet)
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 11, No. 9/10, Sept./Oct. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EMAT) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959.
Unclass.

DORY, B.

Working out of preheating chamber of industrial furnaces. p. 564

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. (Energiagazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest Hungary

Vol. 11, no. 9/10, Sept./Oct. 1958

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC., VOL. 8, no. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

DORY, B.

Scale elimination from cast-iron boilers by hydrochloric acid; on the basis of K. Remniczky's proposition. p.766.

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. (Energiagazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 11, no.11/12, Nov./Dec. 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAI) IC., Vol. 8, no.7, July 1959
Uncl.

DORY, B.

Comparison of individual and central heating. p. 215.

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 12, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

Dory, B.

Walling off superfluous furnace space. p. 479

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. (Energiagazdalkodasi Tudományos Egyesület)
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 12, no. 7/8, July/August 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no.11
November 1959
Uncl.

DORY, Bela

Arable land and water. Elet tud 15 no.47:1495-1498 20 N
'60.

DORY, Bela, okleveles gepeszmernok

Industrial power economy and the distance heating of Budapest.
Ipari energia 4 no. 7: 158-159 J1 '63.

1. Magyar Beruhazasi Bank.

DORY, Bela, okleveles gépészmérnök

Utilization of wind power in agriculture. Energia es atom 16
no.3:116-118 Mr '63.

1. Magyar Beruhazasi Bank.

DORY, Bela, okleveles gépészmérnök

Power engineering and the climate of Hungary. Energia es
atom 16 no.6:258-263 Jo. '63.

1. Magyar Beruhazasi Bank.

DORY, Bela, oklevelas gepeszmernok

Power resources under the Hungarian climate. Pt.2. Energia
es atom 17 no.4:169-172 Ap'64

1. Magyar Bernhamisi Bank.

DORY, Bela, oklevelen gepanzmernok

Power economy of our climate. Pt.3. Energia es atom 17 no.
12:555-558 D '64.

1. Hungarian Investment Bank, Budapest.

DORY, Andre, gepessmernok

"What should the cutting angle be?"; remarks. (To be contd.) Ujit lap
13 no.18:20 3 '61.

1. Szerszámgepfjlesztő Intézet.

(Hungary—Machine tools)

C.A.

Soviet research on antibiotics. I, II. István Dorv
Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat 50, 531-40, 544-52 (1950). A
review with 64 references. István Fialdy

A microfiche card with a header section at the top and a main section below. The header section contains the text "MAGYAR KÉMIAI FOLYOIRAT" and "HUNGARIAN JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY". The main section contains the text "Vol. 56. — 1950" and "No. 10, Oct.". The card is perforated along the edges. The header section is divided into two parts by a vertical line. The left part contains the text "MAGYAR KÉMIAI FOLYOIRAT" and "HUNGARIAN JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY". The right part contains the text "Vol. 56. — 1950" and "No. 10, Oct.". The main section contains the text "MAGYAR KÉMIAI FOLYOIRAT" and "HUNGARIAN JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY". The card is perforated along the edges.

MAGYAR KÉMIAKUSOK LAPJA
JOURNAL OF THE HUNGARIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY
VOL. VI --1951
No. 3, March

I. J. J. J.
and A. Meszner:
Reviewing new methods of organic
microanalysis 65-69

AS-55.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

I Dory, K. [unclear]

Hungarian Technical Abst.
Vol. 5 No. 2
1953

54-1951-5: 547 26-118

4. Utilization of phosphoric acid esters for the alkylation of phenolic hydroxyl in compounds containing tertiary nitrogen - *Phosforosavészletek felhasználása fenolos hidroxiil alkilazásra terciér nitrogént tartalmazó vegyületekben* - G. Zemplén, I. Dory, K. Harányi, and K. Schlager. (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry - *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* - Vol. 58, No. 6, June 1952, pp. 161-164)

Phenolic hydroxyl groups of compounds containing tertiary nitrogen were alkylated with neutral phosphoric acid esters without the alkylation of the tertiary nitrogen atom. Heating the sodium alcoholate solutions of the compounds in a closed vessel at 100 to 120 C° for several hours with trimethyl, respectively, triethyl phosphate, the corresponding methoxy, respectively, ethoxy derivatives were obtained in an approx. 50 per cent yield. Thus 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-hydroxypyrazole was transformed in 1-phenyl-3-methyl-3-methoxy, respectively, 3-ethoxy-pyrazole and 8-hydroxy-quinoline in 8-methoxy, respectively, 8-ethoxy-quinoline. The new derivatives of 1-hydroxy-N-methyl diphenylamine, the 3-methoxy, respectively, 3-ethoxy, 4-methyl-diphenylamine were produced and their structure identified. D. Varsanyi

DORY, ISTVAN

The structure of trihydroxycyclohexanone synthesized from quinic acid. *Chem. Commun.* 1970, 1082, and Istvan Dory (Műszaki Egyetem, Budapest). *Magyar Tudományos Akad. Kém. Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei* 4, 161-8; *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 4, 151-60 (1954) (in German) (English summary).—3,4,5-Trihydroxycyclohexanone prepd. by the method of Fischer (*C.A.* 20, 4855) gave 2 isomers, m. 72° (I) and 79° (II). II was also prepd. by treating quinic acid (III) with acetone and concd. H_2SO_4 to give the O^4, O^4 -isopropylidene deriv. of III lactone, reducing with $LiAlH_4$ to the carbinol, and oxidizing with $Fe(AcO)_3$. In aq. soln. with a trace of AcOH, I, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 118.1° and II, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 118.0°, mutarotated at 110° hrs. to $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -40°, and $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -42°, resp., with II showing the greater initial rate of conversion. I and II are probably the *ax* and *eq* forms of the intramol. hemiacetal formed by reaction of the carbonyl group with the C-4-hydroxyl. I thiosemicarbazone m. 165°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 83.4 (EtOH), was identical with the corresponding deriv. of II. Acetylation of this deriv. gave a compd., m. 173-4°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 88.1°. On partial acid hydrolysis, all these thiosemicarbazones gave the same compd., $C_6H_9ON_2S$, m. 217.5-220°, corresponding to quinal thiosemicarbazone.
C. S. Prickett

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Preparation of benzyl chloride. I. Degg, Meyer
Kemikurak Lapja 9, 276-81(1944); *Mag. Tech.* 7,
 No. 2, 5(1955).—Expts. were carried out to determine optimal
 conditions of toluene (I) chlorination for the prep. of benzyl
 chloride (II). Best yields were obtained when the chlori-
 nation was conducted in the presence of a SO_2Cl_2 catalyst
 in a fluid phase, or in the presence of a POCl_3 promoting
 agent in the vapor phase. In both cases it was found that
 the thermal decompn. of the formed II was prevented by the
 presence of arsenious oxide in the mixt. The expt. con-
 tinuous vapor phase chlorinating equipment consisted of a
 boiler, a packed column (efficiency, 6 to 6 equivalent
 theoretical plates), a reaction chamber, and a condenser.
 The I vapors generated in the boiler rise through the
 packed column, where they mix with Cl_2 and react in the re-
 action chamber where II is produced at a temperature of 120°
 by ultraviolet catalysis. The reaction product and the
 formed hydrochloric acid vapors are removed from the reac-
 tion chamber through the condenser. Fresh I is fed into
 the catalyst is fed into the column at the upper end of the
 column. In the presence of a POCl_3 catalyst which pro-
 motes side chain halogenation, and arsenious oxide which
 inhibits decompn., chlorination attained an overall conver-
 sion of 70%. The purity of II was controlled by the volu-
 metric detn. of the total and a clear substituted II content
 of the product.

27. Some derivatives of quinic acid — G. Zemplén, I. Döry, Z. Keszler, *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat*, Vol. 61, 1955, No. 4, pp. 113—116

Quinic acid derivatives were prepared by new procedures. Quinic acid (I) boiled with acetic anhydride in excess and left standing for a time with pyridine yielded 135% (theor.) of triacetyl-quinide (II) (m.p. 134—135° C). Separating the anhydrous methanolic solution of II with dry ammonia the amide of quinic acid (m.p. 150° C) was obtained, after standing, in almost theoretical yields. Quinic acid esters may be produced by direct esterification through altering the equilibrium reaction in favour of the ester formation, e.g. by azeotropic distillation. An anhydrous methanolic solution of compound I was boiled in the presence of sulphuric acid and after benzene had been added the benzene-water-methanol ternary azeotropic mixture was distilled off. The residue was acetylated by the action of acetic anhydride in the presence of pyridine and methyl triacetyl-quinide (m.p. 135—136° C) was obtained with a yield of 73% (theor.). The compound I dissolved in alkaline media was partially methylated by dimethyl sulphate and subsequently esterified with methanol and sulphuric acid, giving the ether-soluble compound which was methylated by means of methyl iodide and silver

oxide and methyl tetramethylquinide (III) (m.p. 63.5° C) was recovered in 92.5% yield. This procedure was found generally applicable for the exhaustive methylation of polyhydroxy carboxylic acids. The compound III was saponified by the action of barium hydroxide and thus tetramethyl quinic acid (IV) (m.p. 72—73° C) was produced in yields of 95%. Ultraviolet catalyzed bromination of compound IV yields the dimethyl ether of 2,5-dibromo-hydroquinone (m.p. 145—146.5° C). Hence by treating the ether derivatives of quinic acid with acidic reagents the cleavage of the ether groupings was not the only process but simultaneous an acetylation also took place.

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their Synthetic Analogues. G

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No. 15, 1958, No. 50460

Author : Zemplen, G.; Dory, I.

Inst : -

Title : Pentose Acetates. Acetylation With a Sulfuric Acid Catalyst.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Kom. tud. oszt. kozl, 1956, 8 #1, 121-125.

Abstract : Acetylation of pentoses, in the presence of H_2SO_4 (not used until present time) has been studied. This method gives considerably higher yields than the one using $ZnCl_2$ and produces mainly α -acetates while $ZnCl_2$ forms a mixture of α - and β -acetates. From 20 g of D-xylose, upon full dissolution in 65 ml $(CH_3CO)_2O$ + 4 ml

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Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No. 15, 1958, No. 50460

conc. H_2SO_4 (~ 4 hours, $0^\circ C$) and after partial neutralization with $NaHCO_3$, raw product is obtained. It is partially precipitated as a resin and partially removed as a $CHCl_3$ extract. Distillation of the product (0.2 mm) yielded a $149-150^\circ$ cut (25.7 g), which was identified as α -tetraacetyl-D-xylose (I), m.p. 59° (from alc.), $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 84.9^\circ$ (chloroform). Similarly from 18 g of L-xylose were obtained 31.8 g of unpurified product. 16 g of the latter yielded 13.7 g of $152-153^\circ$ cut, $[\alpha]_D^{28} - 66.4^\circ$ which was α -tetraacetyl-L-xylose (previously unknown). The latter purified had a m.p. = $60-61^\circ$ (fr. alc.) and $[\alpha]_D^{20} - 89$. The same compound (2.3 g) was prepared by isomerization from 2.4 g of β -tetraacetyl-

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HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and
Their Synthetic Analogues.

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Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No. 15, 1958, No. 50460

L-xylose in presence of $ZnCl_2$ and $(CH_3CO_2)_2O$, m.p. 62-63° (fr. alc) $[\alpha]_D^{18} = 18.3^\circ$ (chloroform).
By analogy to I, from 20 g of D-Ribose were prepared 31.4 g (resin-like) α -tetraacetyl-D-ribose, m.p. 110° (fr. alc.), $[\alpha]_D^{22} = 52.5$ (chloroform). Also 17.5 g of L-arabinose yielded 19.2 g of α -tetraacetyl-L arabinose (resinous), which upon recrystallization from the same amount of 96% alcohol had a m.p. - 96-97°, $[\alpha]_D^{26} = 148.8^\circ$ (without vacuum distillation). In a similar manner, from 20 g of D-arabinose, were obtained 21.6 g of resinous product. 16 g of the latter distilled at 149-150°/0.15 mm yielded the main fraction (14.5 g) which was α -tetraacetyl-D-arabinose (II), m.p. 96-97° (from 96%

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Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No. 15, 1958, No. 50460

alc.) $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ D-139 (chloroform). β -tetraacetyl-
D-arabinose II (21.8 g yield) was obtained by
heating 15 g of D-arabinose, 4.5 g CH_3COONa and
75 ml $(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{O}$ for 15 hours. After drying and
distillation of CHCl_3 , the resinous residue was
recrystallized from an equal amount of boiling
96% alcohol. Second recrystallization from 96%
alcohol or from H_2O (20 times the amount of com-
pound) yielded product of m.p. = $95.5-96^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$
D - 43.1; II may be also prepared by isomeri-
zation of III in presence of $\text{ZnCl}_2 - (\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{O}$
m.p. $93-96^\circ$ (fr. alc), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ D - 141.50
(chloroform.) Compounds II and III were thus
obtained for the first time in crystalline form.

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HUNGARY / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Chemical Processing of
Solid Fossil Fuels.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 13116.

Author : Zemplen, Geza; Dory, Istvan.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Isolation of Pyrocatechin from Oil of Lignite Resin.

Orig Pub: Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. kozl., 1957, 9,
No 2, 151-154.

Abstract: Described is a selective 4-stage countercurrent
extraction of pyrocatechin from medium (fraction
230-260°) and medium-heavy oil from lignite resin
with buffer solutions of borax, trisodiophosphate
and soda. Regulating the pH according to differ-
ent stages (from 7 to 10) succeeds in extracting
di-atomic phenols without neutral hydrocarbons and

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Their Applications. Chemical Processing of
Solid Fossil Fuels.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 13116.

Abstract: acid compounds, the salts of which are formed only
with a pH of greater than 10. By further treat-
ment of the extract by the usual method, the
authors obtain a yield of 70-100% of the poten-
tial. -- S. Rozenfel'd.

Card 2/2

Distr: 4E2c(j) 7 7

38. On the acetates of pentoses. Acetylation by catalysis with sulphuric acid. (In German) G. Zemplén, I. Dörny. *Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*. Vol. 12, 1957, No. 2, pp. 141-147

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D- and L-xylose, D- and L-arabinose, D-ribose and L-rhamnose have been acetylated by sulphuric acid catalysis, a method not applied to pentoses before. The cold acetylation of pentoses by anhydrous acetic acid in the presence of concentrated sulphuric acid gave the corresponding α -tetraacetates. The authors were the first to prepare α -tetraacetyl-L-xylose, α -tetraacetyl-D-arabinose and α -tetraacetyl-L-rhamnose by the elaborated method. α -Pentose acetates have been prepared also by isomerization of β -acetates with zinc chloride. The authors are the first to describe the isomerization of β -tetraacetyl-D-arabinose and β -tetraacetyl-L-rhamnose among these compounds. Acetylation by sodium acetate and acetic anhydride yielded β -tetraacetyl-D-arabinose in crystalline form, known so far only as a gummy substance.

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HUNGARY / Physical Chemistry. Kinetics. Combustion. B
Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 56805.

Author : Zemplen Geza, Istvan, Dory.

Inst : Magyar Tud. Akad.

Title : Study of the Action of Promoters in the Obtain-
ing of Nitriles by Way of Catalytic Dehydration.

Orig Pub: Kem. tud. oszt. kozl., 1958, 8, No 1, 127 - 130.

Abstract: The obtaining of Aceto - and propionitriles
from carboxylic acids and NH_3 on silica gel spe-
cimens containing 0.1 - 3% of various admixtures:
 $(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_3\text{B}$; $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{SiOCH}_3$; $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SO}_4$; POCl_3 ,
 CO_2O_3 ; Fe_2O_3 , CaO , TiO_2 were studied at 450°C .

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- HUNGARY / Physical Chemistry. Kinetics. Combustion. B
Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 56805.

Abstract: It was determined that the first three additions act as inhibitors, POCl_3 does not affect the catalytic activity of the silica gel, and the remaining admixtures are promoters.

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Zolney
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Diatry: $\text{H}_2\text{O}(g)/\text{H}_2\text{O}$

45. On the action of catalyst promoters in the preparation of nitriles by dehydration. (In German) G. Zemplén, I. Nagy. *Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, Vol. 74, 1958, No. 1-2, pp. 89-93, 2 tabs.

The preparation of aliphatic nitriles from a mixture of acid and gaseous ammonia by means of dehydration was studied at elevated temperatures on silicagel catalyst in the presence of various additions. Volatile addi-

tions as $(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_2\text{Si}$, $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiOCOCCH}_3$, $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}$, acted as inhibitors. From among the solid additions CoO , Fe_2O_3 , CaO , TiO_2 titanium dioxide got exhibited a considerable promoting effect. The rate of conversion increased by approx. 15% under otherwise identical experimental conditions.

LP
1/1

Dory, I.; Geri, I.

Investigations by means of compounds of sterane skeleton. I. Catalytic
deacetylation of steroid acetates. p.449.

Magyar Tudományos Akadémia. Kémiai Tudományok Osztálya. KÖZLEMÉNYEI.
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 10, No. 4, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :

U-3

ABB. JOUR. : AZKhim., No. 19, 1950, No. (8044)

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Δ^5 -cholestenone-3, MP 124-125°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} - 2.49$, is converted under conditions IV and not V to III, the formation of which, from IV, the MP of 113-114° is necessary. Desacetylation of 3-hydroxycholestenone (V, the acetone) is also readily accomplished, with the formation of V, yield 92.8%, MP 125-126°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 1.97$ (in 1.5% chloroform); estrone acetate gives, in this manner, yield 95.5%, MP 152-153°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 1.95$ (in 0.5% chloroform). However, if on acetylation the asymmetric 3-hydroxycholestenone, the subsequent desacetylation can bring about the formation of α -cholestenone-3, MP 125-126°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 1.85$, (VI, the acetone), MP 125-126°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 1.85$.

CARD: 3/4

DORY, I., SZABO, G., OPOCZKY, P.

Investigations of compounds of sterane skeleton. IV. Ozonolysis of ergosterin derivatives in a reactor of continuous process. In German, p. 67

ACTA CHIMICA. Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 20, No. 1, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1960
Uncl.

DORY, Istvan (Budapest IV Ujpest, To u.l-5); SZABO, Gabor (Budapest IV
Ujpest, To u.l-5); OPOCZKY, Pal (Budapest IV Ujpest, To u.l-5)

Investigations of compounds of sterane skeleton V. A new method of
introducing a hydroxyl group into position 21 of 20-ketopregnane
drivatives. Acta chimica Hung 24 no.1:83-89 '60. (EEAI 10:4)

1. Chinoia Pharmaceutical and Chemical works, Budapest.
(Sterane) (Hydroxyl group) (Carbonyl group)
(Pregnane) (Aldehydes) (Steroids)
(Corticosterone) (Acetates)

DORY, Istvan (Budapest); SZABO, Gabor (Budapest); OPOCZKY, Pal (Budapest)

Investigations by means of compounds of sterane skeleton. V. A new method for introducing the hydroxyl group into the twenty-first place of 20-keto-pregnane derivatives. Kem tud kozl MTA 15 no.1: 29-34 '61. (EEAI 10:6)

1. Chinoin Gyogyszer es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gvara, Budapest.
(Sterane) (Steroids) (Aldehydes)
(Corticosterone) (Acetates) (Hydroxyl group)
(Carbonyl group) (Pregnane)

DORY, Istvan, (Budapest IV., Ujpest, To u. 1-3); GERI, Istvan, (Budapest IV., Ujpest, To u. 1-3); LANYI, Gyorgy, (Budapest IV., Ujpest, To u. 1-3)

Investigations of compounds with sterane skeleton, VII. Data on the synthesis of 21-berz.1 compounds of 3,20-diketo-pregnane derivatives. (To be contd.) Acta chimica Hung 30 no.2:207-212 '62

1. Chinoi, Fabrik fur Arzneimittel und Chemische Produkte.

DORY, Istvan, (Budapest IV., Ujpest, To u. 1-3); SZABO, Gabor (Budapest IV.,
Ujpest, To u. 1-3)

Investigations of compounds with sterane skeleton. VIII.
Contribution to the ozonolysis and reduction of 21-benzal-
20-ketosteroids. Acta chimica Hung 30 no.2:213-219 '62

1. Chinoïn, Fabrik für Arzneimittel und Chemische Produkte.

L 38649-66 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6027654

SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/66/000/004/0174/0176

AUTHOR: Dorv. Istvan; Puklios. Maria

ORG: Chinoin Pharmaceutical and Chemical Products Works, Budapest (Chinoin Gyogyszer-
es Vegyszeri Termekok Gyara)

TITLE: New acylated derivatives of 4-aminoantipyrine ¹

SOURCE: Magyar kemiai folyoirat, no. 4, 1966, 174-176

TOPIC TAGS: nonmetallic organic derivative, chemical synthesis, condensation reaction, organic chemistry

ABSTRACT: The synthesis and properties of sodium nicotiny-p-aminobenzoate,¹ sodium nicotiny-p-aminobenzoate, nicotiny-p-aminobenzoylaminoantipyrine, nicotiny-p-aminobenzoylmethylaminoantipyrine, nicotiny-p-aminobenzylaminoantipyrine, nicotiny-p-aminobenzoylmethylaminoantipyrine, 2-(8-pyridyl)-3-3-antipyrilquinazalone-4, and p-acetamidobenzoylmethylaminoantipyrine were described. 2-(8-pyridyl)-3-(4'-antipyril)-quinazole-4 was obtained in the ring-closing reaction during the condensation of nicotiny-p-aminobenzoyl chloride with 4-aminoantipyrine. Orig. art. has: 13 formulas. [JPRS: 36,464]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 23Aug65 / OTH REF: 008

Card 1/1 *221*

DORY, L.

"Principles in Planning Rotation of Grassy Crops", P. 88, (AGRARTUDOMANY, Vol. 6, No. 3, Mar. 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

DORY, L.

DORY, L. Renewing grass lands by fallowing: a quick method in Keszthely. P. 107. For further improvement of our rice production: club days in the Association. P. 111.

Vol. 8, no. 3, Mar. 1956

AGRARTUDOMÁNY.

AGRICULTURE

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

Distr: $\text{H}_2\text{O}(1)$
 Catalyst-promoter effect in the preparation of nitriles by
 dehydration of aliphatic nitriles by G. Zemplén and L. Dóry (Tech. Univ., Buda-
 pest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 14, 89-93 (1958) (in
 German). — TiO_2 gel (I) was found to act as promoter in the
 prepn. of aliphatic nitriles by dehydration of an acid- NH_2
 mixt. over silica gel; volatile additives act as inhibitors.
 Glacial AcOH , (II) (100 ml.) was vaporized at 160° and the
 vapor passed through a quartz tube heated to 450° contain-
 ing 200 g. silica gel and additive. A stream of dry NH_3 pre-
 viously heated to 550° was simultaneously passed through
 the tube. The emerging mixt. of gases was condensed, and
 excess NH_3 passed through H_2O , which was combined with
 the condensate. MeCN-NH_3 - H_2O azeotrope was distd.,
 neutralized with AcOH , treated with K_2CO_3 , the MeCN that
 was salted out sepd. and dried over K_2CO_3 , b. $81.6-1.8^\circ$.
 Volatile additives were vaporized together with II. The
 following % conversions were obtained for the additives
 given, at rates of flow of 25 ml./hr. II and 270 ml./min. NH_3 :
 no additive, 55.0; 0.1% $(\text{MeO})_2\text{B}$, 31.0; 0.1% POCl_3 , 55.5;
 0.1% Et_3SiOAc , 51.0; 1.0% Et_3SiOAc , 45.0; 0.1% Me_2SO ,
 48.0; 1.0% Fe_2O_3 , 37.0; 1.0% I , 63.0; 2.0% I , 76.5;
 3.0% I , 67.5. At rates of flow of 380 ml./min. NH_3 and 33
 ml./hr. II, conversions were: no additive, 52.0; 1.0% Co_2O_3 ,
 58.0; 1.0% CaO , 35.5. At 350 ml./min. NH_3 and 33 ml./hr.
 into EtCN and the reaction tube at 375° , 69.6% conversion
 into EtCN was obtained with no additive and 87.6% with
 2.0% I . Yields were all within 85-95%. B. H. S.

6
 27 May
 1

99

DORY, L.: SZABO, G.

Investigations of compounds of sterane skeleton, II. On the structure
of ergosteron isomers. p.243

ACTA CHIMICA. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 19, no. 2/3, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), IC. Vol. 8, no. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

DCRY, L.

Investigations of compounds of sterane skeleton, III. Dehalogenation of esters of cholesterol dibromide with the use of trialkyl phosphites. p. 253

ACTA CHIMICA. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 19, no. 2/3, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), IC. VOL. 8, No. 9, September 1959

Uncl.

DOR YABALSKAYA

POLAND / Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics, Thermo-
chemistry, Equilibriums, Phys. Chem. Analysis,
Phase Transitions. B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 52915.

Author : Doryabalskaya, Yakushensky, Kvapinsky.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Thermochemical Studies in the Field of Selenium
Allotropy.

Orig Pub: Zesz. nauk. Politechn. lodzkiej, 1957, No 18, 45-56.

Abstract: The heat of transformation of amorphous Se into
the metal when heated above the transformation
point is determined as well as the heat of metal
Se transformation into amorphous Se by means of

Card 1/2

POLAND / Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics, Thermo- F
chemistry, Equilibriums, Phys. Chem. Analysis,
Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 52915.

Abstract: mathematical analysis of cooling curves (Lasnev-
sky's method). In the author's opinion amorphous
Se (possibly the metal one as well) does not
represent chemical species as a result of which
the transformation is not complete and it depends
on temperature conditions during the preparation
of the Se samples. The heat of transformation
occurring in the interval from 70-80° is 14-16
cal/g.

Card 2/2

5

DORYANTSEVA, G.G.; SHEYNKER, Yu.N.

Determination of the number of hydroxyl and carbonyl groups in
steroids by the bond intensity in infrared spectra. Izv. AN SSSR,
Ser.fiz. 26 no.10:1290-1295 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Steroids--Spectra)

DORYWALSKI, J.

Kukurydza, wazna roslina pastewna

Warszawa, Poland, "Wiedza Powszechna", 1955. 52 p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.
Uncl.

DORYWALSKI, J.

Nasionoznawstwo roślin uprawnych. (Wyd. 1.) Warszawa, Państwowe Wydawn.
Rolnicze i Lesne, 1956. 728 p. (The knowledge of seeds of cultivated
plants. 1st ed.)

DA

Not in DLC

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) I.C. Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

DORYNIAISKI, W.

"Mathematico-statistical methods in geomorphology. p. 61." (PRZEGLAD
GEOGRAFICZNY. POLISH GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW, Vol. 25, no. 2, 1953, Warszawa,
Poland.)

SO: East European I. C. Vol. 2, No. 12, Dec. 1953

DORVANSKI, Marianna, 1901-71

Activities of the Department of the University of the 20-year period of the Polish People's Republic. 1901-71. no.3:556-566 1/2.

DORYWALSKI, Tadeusz; FALDA, Zbigniew

Treatment of acute barbiturate poisoning. Polskie arch.med. wewn.
28 no.3:313-327 1958.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Warszawie. Kierownik:
prof. dr nauk med. A. Biernacki. Adres autorów: Warszawa, ul.
Nowogrodzka 59, I Klinika Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M.

(BARBITURATES, poisoning
ther., case reports (Pol))

DORYWALSKI, Tadeusz; PALDA, Zbigniew

Severe luminal and cyclohexal poisoning treated with picrotoxin and levophed. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 28 no.3:345-352 1958.

1. 2 I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof. dr nauk med. A. Biernacki. Adres: Warszawa ul. Nowogrodzka 59, I Klinika Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M.

(PHENOBARBITAL, poisoning, ther., picrotoxin & arterenol (Pol))

(PICROTOXIN, therapeutic use phenobarbital pois., with arterenol (Pol))

(ARTERENOL, therapeutic use phenobarbital pois., with picrotoxin (Pol))

abstract

a case of a nineteen year old nurse (medical) being poisoned with 13 g of luminal and 8 g of cyclohexal was described. The treatment with picrotoxin, megitid, dapt-azole, levophed, etc. brought about recovery without obvious constitutional disorders.

see Ref. Zhur. Biol. No20 1958 No 94123

DORYWALSKI, Tadeusz, OPALKO, Stefan, SZJEWSKI, Janusz

Blood glucose, total & esterified cholesterol and phospholipids in peripheral vascular diseases. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 28 no.5:695-698 1958.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr. nauk med. A. Biernacki. Adres autora: Warszawa, ul. Kowogrodzka 59, I Klinika Chorob Wewn. A.M.

(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL, blood in total & esterified cholesterol, phospholipids & sugar (Pol))

(BLOOD SUGAR, in various dis. U peripheral vasc. dis. (Pol))

(CHOLESTEROL, in blood total & esterified cholesterol in peripheral vasc.dis.(Pol))

BIERNACKI, Andrzej; CZARNIECKI, Wincenty; DORYWALSKI, Tadeusz, GLINSKA,
Danuta; KOWALSKA, Maria; KROTKIEWSKI, Andrzej; SICINSKI, Alfred
STASIAKOWA, Lucja, SZAJEWSKI, Janusz; WALASZEWSKA, Barbara

Remote results of conservative therapy of peripheral vascular diseases.
Polskie arch.med. wewn. 28 no.5:771-778 1958.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Warszawie. Kierownik:
prof. dr nauk med. A. Biernacki.
(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL, ther.
drug. ther., follow-up (Pol))

DORYWALSKI, Tadeusz; GLINSKA, Danuta; PRZETAKIEWICZ, Zbigniew, SZCZERBAN,
Jerzy

Novocain block in therapy chronic peripheral vascular diseases.
Polskie arch.med. wewn. 28 no.5:831-833 1958

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof.
dr nauk med. A. Biernacki i z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Warszawie
Kierownik: prof. dr med. T. Butkiewicz. Adres autora: Warszawa, ul.
Nowogrodzka 59, I Klinika Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M.
(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL, ther.

procaine block, statist. (Pol))

(PROCAINE, thex. use
block in peripheral vasc. dis., statist. (Pol))

(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL, in var. dis.
procaine nerve block in peripheral vasc. dis (Pol))

DORYWALSKI, Tadeusz, OLINSKA, Danuta

Treatment of chronic peripheral vascular diseases by intravenous typhoid vaccines . Polskie arch. med. wewn. 28 no.5:844-847 1958.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik:
prof. dr nauk med. A.Biernacki. Adres: Warszawa, ul. Nowogrodzka 59,
I Klinika Chorob Wewn A.M.

(TYPHOID FEVER, immunology,
vaccine, ther. of peripheral vasc. dis. (Pol))
(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL, ther.
typhoid vaccine (Pol))

DORYWALSKI, Z.

Time instability meter of pulse trains. Przem inst telekom
prace 13 no.40:47-52 '63.

KARPOVSKAYA, R.L.; LEVDIKOVA, V.L.; DORZET, N.M.; REZNIKOV, V.M.

Chemical and physical inhomogeneity of dioxane lignin. Zhur.
prikl. khim. 37 no.6:1318-1324 Je '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

DORZH, G.; GONCHARENKO, Ye.I. (L'vov, Poltavskaya ul., 9, kv.5);
DAMDINSUREN, B.

History of anatomy in the Mongolian People's Republic. Arkh.
anat., gist. 1 embr. 43 no.8:99-100 Ag. 162. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kafedra anatomii (zav. - G. Dorzh) Mongol'skogo gosudarst-
vennogo meditsinskogo instituta. Adres avtorov: Mongol'skaya
Narodnaya Respublika, Ulan-Bator, Meditsinskiy institut,
kafedra anatomii (for Dorzh, Damdinsuren).

VACHNADZE, I.A.; GONCHARENKO, Ye.I.; DORZH, G. (Ulan-Bator)

Form, dimensions, and topography of the gallbladder in a vertical position of the body. Vrach. delo no.9:96-99'S 63.

(MIRA 16:10)

1. Kafedra anatomii (zav. - G.Dorzh) Mongol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta i Vtoraya ob'yedinennaya osobaya bol'nitsa. Rukovoditel' raboty - konsul'tant kafedry anatomii, dotsent Ye.I. Goncharenko.

(GALLBLADDER — RADIOGRAPHY)

DORZHIN, V.

From the point of view of an airborne radio operator. Grazhd.
av. 22 no.8:15 Ag '65. (M.RA 18:8)

1. Starshiy bortradist poirazdeleniya samoletov Tu-114 Moskov-
skogo transportnogo upravleniya.

DORZHINKIEVICH, I.B.; KOT, N.A.; VLASENKO, Yu.Ya.

New standard underground service storage of explosives. Met.
1 gornorud. prom. no.6:58-60 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

BELYAYEV, M.F., inzh.; DORZHIYEV, D.D., inzh.; ETKIN, L.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Vibratory pressure gauges. Priborostroenie no. 10:9-11 0 '65
(MIRA 19:1)

I 5345-55

ETP(b)/ETC(m) - WW

ACC NR: AP5026106

SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/65/000/010/0009/0010

AUTHOR: Belyayev, M. F. (Engr.); Dorzhiyev, D. D. (Engr.); Etkin, L. G.
(Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Vibration-frequency pressure sensors 10

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 10, 1965, 9-10

TOPIC TAGS: pressure sensor, pressure transducer

ABSTRACT: The development of a new vibration-type pressure sensor is reported. Its operation depends on the variation of stress in a composite diaphragm deformed by the pressure being measured. The strained diaphragm initiates vibrations in an adapter connected to an oscillator whose feedback is again associated with the diaphragm. Two varieties of the sensor, for 50 and 100 atm, were tested; the sensor error was found to be 0.13% or lower; the effect of the ambient temperature (displacing the entire characteristic of the instrument) could be excluded. Formulas for designing the sensor are supplied. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 9 formulas and 2 tables. UDC: 62.531:621.3.083.08

Card 1/1 ^{MA} SUB CODE: 1E/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

29
B

0901 1170

DORZHIYEV, D.D., inzh.; RAMM, D.V., inzh.; ETKIN, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Some problems in the theory of vibration-frequency transducers.
Priborostroenie no.3:10-13 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

L 11407-63 EPR/EPF(c)/EWP(q)/ S/032/63/029/005/021/022
EWT(m)/BDS ASD/AFTTC PS-4/Pr-4 WH/K

AUTHORS: Supelov, S. V., Dorzhishev, M. N. and Plechev, V. N. 67

TITLE: Dilatometer for study of thermal expansion of graphite 6

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 5, 1963, 624-625

TEXT: A device has been designed which measures the length of a test piece 150 mm long and 18 mm in diameter at 100° intervals during heating from 100 to 1000°C. The accuracy is within ± 0.001 mm. While oxidation is possible at 600°, graphite was heated to 1000° without use of an inert atmosphere. An incomplete hermetic seal with graphite plugs is sufficient to permit measuring a given test piece three times. Tests indicated that this device can be used to determine the thermal coefficient of linear expansion and the coefficient of anisotropy in investigating the material of graphite electrodes at temperatures up to 1000°C. There are two figures.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy pedagogicheskiy institut and Chelyabinskiy
14/77 elektrometallurgicheskiy kombinat (Chelyabinsk Pedagogical
Card 1/1 Institute and Chelyabinsk Electrometallurgical Combine)

FRISH, M.A.; SMIRNOVA, A.S.; DORZHIYEVA, M.N.

Effect of vacuum pressing on the properties of graphite electrodes.
Tsvet. met. 36 no.9:54-58 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

L 52300-65 EWS(j)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/ENG(m)/EFR/I/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4/Feb
DIAAP RWH/NW/VH
ACCESSION NR: AP5008907 S/0080/65/038/003/0537/0545

AUTHOR: Frish, M. A.; Smirnova, A. S.; Dprzhiyev, M. N. /

32
B

TITLE: Examination of homogeneity in graphite electrodes using a radioactive sul-
fur isotope 4

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 3, 1965, 537-545

TOPIC TAGS: graphite electrode, tracer technique, sulfur, radioactive isotope

ABSTRACT: Radioactive isotope S^{35} was used in a study of optimizing the process of production of graphite electrodes. Use of S^{35} makes it possible to follow changes in the binder and other components of mold composition during the pressing and roasting operations. Pressing of graphite electrode molds on a piercing hydraulic press gives compact massive blocks. Such operation is most advantageous economically. However, it would be desirable to remove the scraps from the die after each charge. This requirement should be taken into account when considering modernization of the pressing operation. The piercing presses give molds with improved binder concentration within the 2-mm outer layer. Calcining in both open

Card 1/2

I. 52300-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008807

and closed furnaces causes binder redistribution which improves the mechanical strength of the lower mold portions and increases their apparent density. The upper mold portions exhibit the reverse behavior. An excessive binder redistribution is avoided effectively by using the optimal heating rate required for converting binder into semicoke. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED:

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, MP

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 002

llc
Card 2/2

DORZHIYEV, M.N.; KUZIN, B.M.; SHUVAYEV, E.A.

Thermal insulation of graphitizing furnaces. TSvet. met. 38 no.4:
57-58 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

FRISH, M.A.; SMIRNOVA, A.S.; DORZHIYEV, M.N.

Study of the uniformity of graphitized electrodes using a
radioactive sulfur isotope. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.3:
537-545 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted January 5, 1963.

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Radzhabli-Seidova, N. A., Khromov, S. I., ~~Dorzhin, Ch.~~,
Balenkova, Ye. S., Treshchova, Ye. G., Kazanskiy, B. A.

SOV/79-29-7-25/83

TITLE:

Contact Transformations of 1-Methyl-1-propylcyclohexane and
1-Methyl-1-butylcyclohexane on an Aluminum Silicate Catalyst
(Kontaknyye prevrashcheniya 1-metil-1-propiltsiklogeksana i
1-metil-1-butiltsiklogeksana na alyumosilikatnom katalizatore)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 7, pp 2212-2224 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors continued their investigations (Ref 1) and
synthesized 1-methyl-1-propylcyclohexane and 1-methyl-1-butyl-
cyclohexane over an aluminum silicate catalyst at 500°; under
the earlier conditions also in this case gaseous hydrocarbons,
a liquid condensate, and coke separated on the catalyst were
obtained. The gaseous products were fractionated at low
temperature by means of the apparatus TsIATIL-51-U and the
composition of the separated fractions was determined by means
of the apparatus VTI. In order to determine the composition
of the condensate, rectification, chromatographic adsorption on
silica gel as well as optical and chemical methods were applied
of investigation. The following wt% were obtained for the

Card 1/2

Contact Transformations of 1-Methyl-1-propylcyclohexane SOV/72-29-7-25/83
and 1-Methyl-1-butylcyclohexane on an Aluminum Silicate Catalyst

transformation products of 1-methyl-1-propyl cyclohexane:
gaseous hydrocarbons 23.0%, liquid paraffins 5.9%,
naphthenes 20.5%, aromatic hydrocarbons 33.3%, coke 16.5% .
The following resulted from 1-methyl-1-butylcyclohexane:
gaseous hydrocarbons 30.6%, liquid paraffins 4.8%, naphthenes
17.0%, aromatic hydrocarbons 41.3%, coke 5.8%. The results
obtained confirm the rules set up already earlier (Ref 1) for
the catalytic transformation of 1,1-dimethyl cyclohexane and
1-methyl-1-ethyl cyclohexane. Also in this case the main
products were aromatic hydrocarbons. In the gaseous products
saturated hydrocarbons predominate (propane and butane). With
increasing number of the carbon atoms in the alkyl group of the
above compounds also the intensity of catalytic transformation
increases. There are 6 tables and 6 references, 4 of which are
Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: June 9, 1958

Card 2/2